



Making
Cities
Work

ROMANIA

Capital: Bucharest (2000)
Largest City: Bucharest 2,001,000

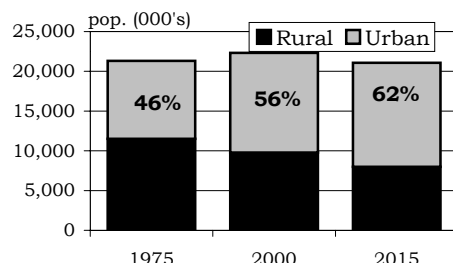
2000 Population	22.3 million
10-year Avg. Annual Pop. Growth	-0.3%
GDP (2000)	\$132.5 billion
GDP per capita	\$5,935
GDP growth	2.2%
GNI per capita (2000)	\$1,670
World Bank Classification	Lower Middle Income
Population Below Poverty Line	5.3 million



Urban Profile

Urban Population

12,539,000
lived in
urban areas
in 2000.



Annual Growth Rates (2000-2015)

Urban 0.3%
Rural -1.4%

City Sizes	# of cities
10 million +	0
5-9.9 m	0
2.5 - 4.9 m	0
.75-2.49 m	1

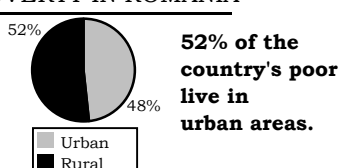
Urban Migration Trends

During the period of excessive industrialization of Romanian towns from post-WWII through 1995, urban population increase was primarily due to rural-urban migration (in comparison to natural increase). The industrialization of most towns entailed the migration of young people from rural areas.

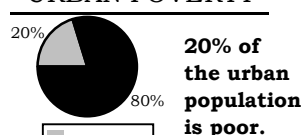
Urban Poverty

2,557,956
urban dwellers
were below the
poverty line.

POVERTY IN ROMANIA



URBAN POVERTY



Income Inequality

(wealthiest 20% divided by poorest 20%)
Nation ('94) 4.2
Bucharest *

Economy & Employment

(Country) Sector	GDP (2000)	Employment (1990)
Agriculture	14%	24%
Industrial	33%	47%
Services	54%	29%

UNEMPLOYMENT

Nation (est. 1999) 11.5%

UNEMPLOYMENT. Over the period 1996 - 1999, the most disadvantaged category is that of young people (15 - 24 years) and especially those living in urban areas (about 30% unemployment). In urban areas, unemployment rates for the 15 - 24 age group are three times higher than that in the next age group (25 - 34 years).

Decentralization

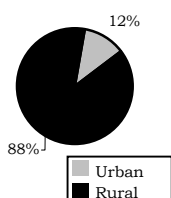
Sample Urban Area:

(USAID E&E Bureau)

Able to set <u>all</u> of local tax levels	Able to choose <u>*</u> contractors for projects
Able to set <u>some</u> of user charges	Funds transfer <u>is</u> known in advance
Able to borrow <u>all</u> of funds	Central government <u>can</u> remove local govt. officials

Infrastructure & Basic Services

1,128,510
urban dwellers
lack water supply.

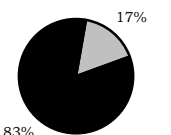


12% of people
without water
supply live in
urban areas.

Population without Water Supply in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	1,129	9%
Rural	8,221	84%
Total	9,350	42%

1,755,460
urban dwellers
lack sanitation
coverage.



17% of people
without sanitation
coverage live in
urban areas.

Pop. without Sanitation Coverage in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	1,755	14%
Rural	8,808	90%
Total	10,564	47%

Health

A health impact study from the Institute of Public Health Bucharest showed that ambient air pollution with particulate matter in Bucharest is increasing and can increase the hospital admissions for acute respiratory diseases in especially for young ages.

Crime

Bucharest has witnessed the decade-long rise in crime and illegal activities related to a booming trade in human beings. Crime networks operating in Bucharest are engaged in supplying human beings to Western cities and coastal towns along the Mediterranean to be used for prostitution and scams, including exploiting handicapped children to raise money. Much of the rise in crime activity in Bucharest is being attributed the failure of authorities to integrate the gypsy community.